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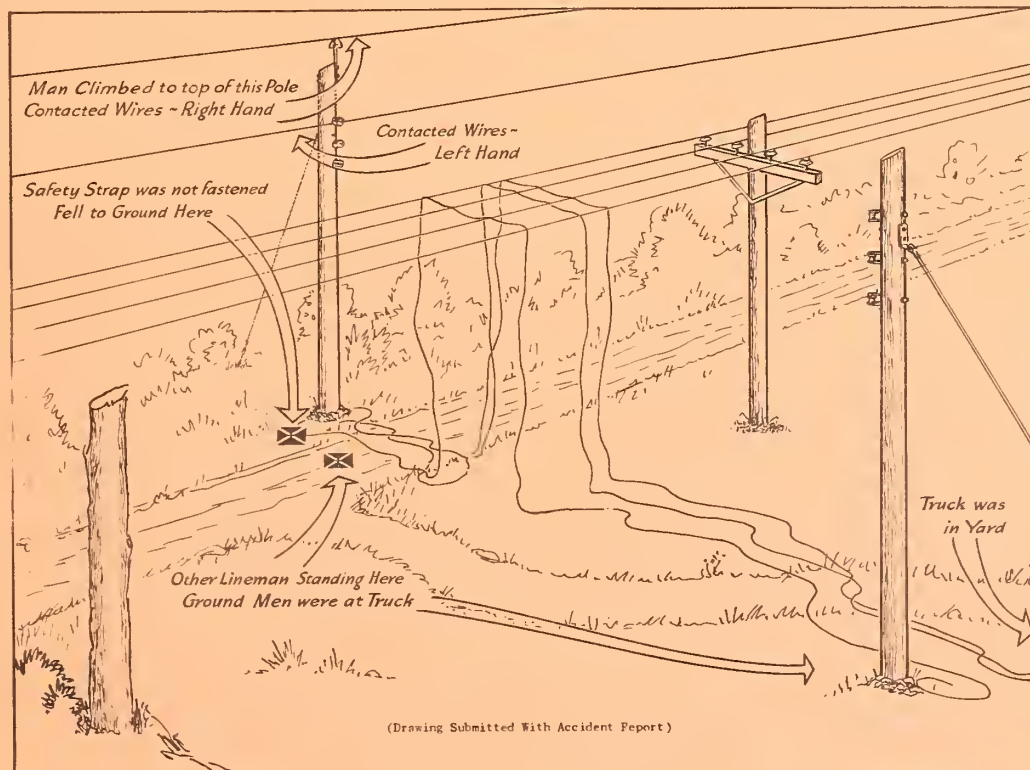
Lineman Climbs Too High, Suffers Fatal Shock

DID NOT WEAR RUBBER GLOVES

Two linemen and two helpers went out to connect a new member. A 3-wire secondary (bare wire) was to be run from a line pole to a yard pole. It was to be sagged from the yard pole. A lineman climbed the line pole before attaching the services. He did not wear rubber gloves. The second lineman prepared his gear to climb the yard pole to sag in the secondary. None of the three men on the ground was looking up at the time of the accident.

What happened must be assumed from conditions observed after the accident. Appar-

ently the lineman climbing the line pole climbed too high. No one knows why, since the work he was to do was at the neutral and below. The primary conductor was burned near the pole top insulator. The neutral was burned on the opposite side of the pole near the neutral pin. It is assumed that the lineman climbed too high and was fastening his safety strap when he inadvertently touched the primary. His right hand and arm and left thigh were severely burned. He fell to the ground because his safety strap had not been fastened. He was taken to a hospital immediately but he died 8 days later.



REPORT ALL ACCIDENTS

Crossing The Country With Job Training and Safety

- Editorial -

A well-managed business invests a small portion of its income in insurance coverage. This expenditure is made to protect the business against damage suits and claims resulting from circumstances for which the business may or may not be legally responsible. Most insurance policies require a written report covering accidents, both employee and public, within a reasonable length of time after the accident. Failure to make such a report relieves the insurance company of the responsibility to defend the business and pay any claims in the event that claims are made or legal action taken at a later date. Occasionally a cooperative is forced to pay a large amount of money because it failed to make a written report of an accident which seemed too insignificant to mention. Occasionally no report is made because the manager did not think the cooperative was at fault or liable. The only safe method is to report all accidents, both employee and public, to the insurance company in writing. The facts are available and easy to obtain at the time of the accident. It will be difficult months later. One of the tricks of the individual who has a doubtful case is to wait to bring suit till time has elapsed and it is difficult to obtain facts. Insurance costs are based on the amount of money the company must pay out to furnish the protection. They need all the facts in the written report to defend themselves if the case comes up later.

REA needs a report of all accidents for two reasons. First, to determine whether or not a written report has been made to the insurance company. Second, for accident analysis to determine accident trends and to help prevent accidents by passing on to other managers and linemen the details and circumstances resulting in injury or property damage. Linemen on our borrowers' systems are interested in how the other fellow got hurt so that they can avoid similar accidents.

In publishing these accidents in The Lineman, no mention is made of the name of

A two-day meeting of Michigan Line Foremen was held at the Stearns Hotel, Ludington, Michigan, September 26 and 27. The first day was devoted to a discussion of hot line tool work. The second day was spent in discussing maintenance, safety and foremanship. H. A. Block, REA field engineer, and L. C. Meyer, Michigan Job Training and Safety Supervisor, participated in the discussion. Twelve of the 13 Michigan cooperatives were represented.

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The Tennessee Job Training Program sponsored four two-day foremen's training conferences at various points in Tennessee during November, 1946.

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The Illinois managers and foremen held their annual Job Training and Safety Conference, November 19 and 20, in Springfield, Ill. J. E. TePoorten, Coordinator of Wisconsin Vocational and Adult Education, was guest speaker.

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The Wisconsin Job Training and Safety Program has secured the services of Arthur O. Halbeck to assist H. C. Potthast in training Wisconsin linemen.

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The Missouri Job Training and Safety Program has secured the services of Ivan K. Boggs of Raymondville, Mo., to assist A. B. Blacklock in training Missouri linemen. Boggs replaces William Fritz who resigned recently.

the injured or the system on which the accident happened. The only exception to this policy lies in the successful resuscitation of an employee rendered unconscious by electric shock.

Many of the cooperatives do a good job of reporting accidents to us. Some do not. The Safety Unit urges that all accidents be reported.

Tennessee Leaders Talk Of Foreman's Duties

-Continued From The November Lineman-

A list of more than 50 duties and responsibilities of an REA-financed system foreman was agreed upon at a recent Training Conference for Tennessee Foremen.

Last month's Lineman published the discussion aroused at the conference by the first question, "Why should a foreman study his duties and responsibilities?" Printed below are the results of the second question. Both questions were presented to the Conference by Dan M. Jones, Tennessee District Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education. The Second question was:

"What are some duties and/or responsibilities of the foreman of an REA-financed system?"

1. To plan his work.
2. To see that plans are followed.
3. To protect equipment, tools, and safety devices.
4. To train his men.
5. To see that proper tools and equipment are available, and are used.
6. To give accurate, clear-cut instructions to workmen.
7. To see that tools and equipment are in good condition.
8. To select right man for each job. (Best and most efficient man.)
9. To see that safety regulations are followed.
10. To establish and maintain good relations between
 - (a) Workmen
 - (b) Public
 - (c) Consumer
 - (d) Management
11. To keep up to date as to new trends, devices and materials.
12. To discipline men when necessary.
13. To get out production.
14. To keep management informed as to what is happening, has been done, or what needs to be done.
15. To encourage men in his crew to improve themselves.
16. To build or train assistants.
17. To see that good housekeeping is practiced.
18. To set a good pattern for his men, both on the job and off.
19. To see that specifications are followed.
20. To see that high standards of workmanship are maintained.
21. To see that men receive proper medical care.
22. To evaluate a day's work.
23. To look after welfare of his men and take personal interest in them. (Know their families.)
24. To know the men in his crew, their abilities, characteristics and capacities.
25. To follow established lines of authority.
26. To inspect work done and explain principles involved when necessary.
27. To protect public from hazards incidental to the job.
28. To encourage and accept suggestions from men and to recognize those that are made.
29. To set up a safe procedure for doing each job.
30. To check material and see that all items needed for the job are taken out.
31. To start and stop men at work on time.
32. To condemn unsafe tools and equipment.
33. To exercise civic leadership.
34. To advise and counsel with men and with other foremen.
35. To make decisions and handle problems as they arise on the job.
36. To recommend men for promotion, demotion, termination or transfer.
37. To delegate duties and responsibilities to others.
38. To develop a strong working organization. (Use 'We' instead of 'I'.)
39. To let each man know how he is getting along.
40. To attend meetings. (Safety, foremen's conferences, and staff meetings.)

(Continued on Page 4)

OHIO CO-OP EMPLOYEE WINS SAFETY COUNCIL MEDAL

Lincoln Pitzer, employee of the Inter-County Rural Electric Cooperative at Hillsboro, Ohio, received the National Safety Council's President's Medal at a conference of Ohio foremen and managers at Ohio State University, November 8 and 9.

Presentation was made by Chester High, Ohio Job Training Safety Supervisor.

Pitzer successfully resuscitated a fellow employee, Paul Wickerham, after Wickerham had been knocked unconscious by touching a 6900-volt primary March 21, 1946.

Tennessee (continued)

41. To make out reports. (Accident, time, mileage, material and requisitions.)
42. To administer first aid when necessary.
43. To explain or interpret company rules, regulations and policies.
44. To improve himself.
45. To give credit where credit is due.
46. To assign men to work - give orders.
47. To direct work of others.
48. To co-operate with:
 - a. General public.
 - b. His supervisors.
 - c. His men.
 - d. Other companies. (Such as telephone company when both utilities use same poles.)
 - e. Other foremen.
 - f. Other employees.
 - g. Management.
49. To carry out instructions, rules and regulations of the company.
50. To encourage men to be thrifty. (Save money and buy homes.)
51. To assume responsibility when things go wrong - not pass the buck.
52. To treat men fairly, avoid favoritism.
53. To instill confidence in his men as to his ability as a foreman.
54. To remain on the job himself.
55. To exercise leadership.
56. To know how each job should be done.

Accidents In November

Lineman did not wear rubber gloves. He had opened the wrong cutout on the pole but he wasn't certain just what he had done. He wanted to see if the line was hot and he deliberately contacted the lead wire on the primary transformer, touching it with the back of his hand. The line was hot and he received two small burns on his left foot, but he kept on working.

A lineman was repairing broken insulator during a snowstorm. He used an 8 foot hot-stick but didn't wear rubber gloves. Apparently he was working too high up on the hot-stick. The moisture from the snow may have caused the current to leak through to his hands. He was shocked, fell 25 feet, and was unconscious when he hit the ground. His helper revived him with artificial respiration. He also had first degree burns on his left hand and second degree burns on his right foot.

A journeyman lineman had changed transformers on a pole. He started to come down and then reached over the transformer to remove a spare connector from the neutral wire. Apparently he made contact with the secondary voltage. He received burns on both hands.

Lineman was changing house service knobs. He fell from the ladder, struck a barrel and injured two vertebrae in his back.

Foreman was using a pike pole to guide the fall of an old chestnut pole being removed. The pike pole slipped through his left hand and a splinter cut into his hand near his thumb.

Tree trimmer was trimming a tree. The limb was under-cut. It was then sawed off and a grapevine caused the severed part to hit employee on right side of face, cutting cheek near his eye.

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David A. Fleming, Editor